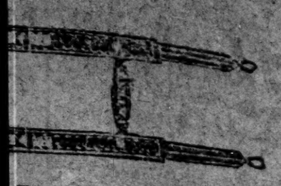
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1808. [No. 2162.



RWELL'S

Patent Suspenders,

gance, strength, &c. far ex- use. To be had wholesale manufactory, lower end of xandria.

chasers may be supplied on ns.

Richard Horwell.

d6m

DUCATION.

ING respectfully acquaints the public, that he has ex- tant a gentleman (of good *in Swisserland,* enabled to add to the course rsued in his school: The and Italian Languages— dern History—Arithmetic, s, Geography with the use Maps, Trigonometry, Men- g, Navigation and the Conic lytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. and Fluxions, with their e various branches of the Natural Philosophy, will be by himself at his School in

ho wish to be instructed in ges, will please to apply, as ils will be limited.

Washington for Sale.

FARM in Fairfax county, diate possession. It is less from Alexandria, and six Town ferry—the distance d bridge will be less—the n elevated hill, and over lexandria, the river, with s of Maryland. The house nd is nearly finished, con- use two stories high, and ed to it, by circular cover- g contains 2 small rooms, d the corridor adjoining, en house, this leads to a dining room separated age and stair-case, is next or which contains 3 closets, tchen—two small rooms in kitchen—a pump of excel- or. The second story of ntains 3 chambers and a h fire places—a large clo- g room—one of the same stair case, both fitted up re room in the garret, and e top, from whence is seen ated landscape, completes e mansion house. A neat tes laborers, and there are ouse, and ice house; the cres, 70 enclosed and cul- n wood; this place boasts of fruit that I have seen, sort; the list given to me 0 peaches, and 300 cherry l several hundred of the arden consists of 12 large riched and borders filled bushes; it is surrounded e, which also extends on se: the former proprie- taste, and collected many nd shrubs, which are ju- bout the grounds. The grass, and the portion of timothy and clover, yield it produced good wheat nd I think with small ex- ered productive. Those ce, where health will be venience of intercourse eorge-Town, and the seat ll find all com- in I will shew the pur- erms of sale, upon appli- ected to the Post- ce, ELIZA P. LAW.

FOR SALE,

nts, an ox cart, two har- harness, one shovel do. row, two scythes and cra- &c d

GRAY

D a list of the drawings d by him in the N. York two days drawings:

Are prizes of 10 dolls.

ts and halves for but will advance in a few

D DAILY BY SNOWDEN, Proprietor.)

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

Epaulets, Lace, Swords & Plumes

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

ADAM LYNN,

Who has to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on King street, in a good situation, and neatly fitted for a store.

April 25 d

SALT.

2900 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt, just received per the schooner Independent, from Charleston—for sale by

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 22, 1808. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

New-York Lottery.

YESTERDAY was the tenth day of drawing—the first drawn ticket is a prize of one thousand dollars—the wheel had gained at the close of the ninth day's drawing 9880 dollars: in consequence of which the tickets have risen in value.—The subscriber has a few tickets and shares at *Eight Dollars* during the present week; but will be raised to *Eight Dollars Fifty Cents* on Monday next.——A whole ticket, two halves, or four quarters, given in exchange for ten dollar prizes.

Robert Gray.

April 26.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls. flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molassos
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper

TEAS
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Washington Tavern.

ALEXANDER GORDON,

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

THAT he has taken the house lately occupied by RANDOLPH MOTT, ank known by the name of the *Washington Tavern*, and has provided himself with choice liquors, good beds, and is prepared to accommodate customers the best manner, and has a careful and attentive hostler, he solicits a portion of public patronage.

March 18. eo

To Hire for one Year,

A Young, Active, NEGRO MAN;

Capable of the duties of a Waiter or House-Servant.

ENQUIRE OF

THE PRINTER.

April 29. eo3t*

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Marie Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1808.

Mathurin Perrin, *Ex'r.*

March 25. 3taw6w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

TO HIRE,

A Negro Woman & her Son,

Who can be well recommended as house servants. Enquire of the Printer.

May 2. d

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises, is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

LOST,

LAST Wednesday, FOUR KEYS, in a bunch whosoever have found the same, and will return them to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

Eliza Dunlap.

May 2. 3t*

TO, LET,

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE situated on Duke-street between Fairfax and Water-streets near Dr. Craik's, it has annexed to it a brick smoke house a garden and every other convenience.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Mrs. Blunts.

Eliza Dunlap.

May 2. 3t*

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d5teo12t.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate paymet.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. 2o4w

HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength. &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE,
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,
Richmond, February 8, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONCLUDED.]

Having replied to your objections to the several articles of the treaty, and the papers connected with it, and given our view of them, I shall proceed to make some remarks on the whole subject, to do justice to the conduct of the American commissioners in that transaction.

In every case which involved a question of neutral right, or even of commercial accommodation, Great Britain was resolved to yield no ground which she could avoid, and was evidently prepared to hazard war, rather than yield much. There seemed to be no mode of compelling her to yield, than that of embarking in the war with the opposite belligerent, on which great question it belonged to the national councils to decide. We had pressed the claims of the U. S. in the negotiation, to the utmost limit that we could do, without provoking the issue. It is most certain that better terms could not have been obtained at the time we signed the treaty, than it contains.

The state of the war in Europe suggested, likewise, the propriety of caution on our part. Russia was then on the side of England, and likely to continue so; and Austria, known to be in the same interest, was holding an equivocal attitude, and ready to take advantage of any favorable event that might occur. Prussia, lately powerful, had been defeated, but was not absolutely subdued; her king the ally and friend of Alexander, kept the field with him, and made head against France. The emperor of France, far removed from his dominions, was making the bold and dangerous experiment, of the effect which his absence might produce in the interior, and in a situation to be compelled to risk every thing, if pressed by his adversary, on the precarious issue of a single battle. These were strong reasons why we should not throw ourselves too decisively into that scale.

The situation of the U. S. always a respectable one, was then less important than it usually was. It was known that they were not on good terms with Spain, and France was the ally of Spain. Their interior too, was disturbed by a conspiracy of doubtful extent and dangerous tendency, the consequences of which are sure to be greatly magnified by all who were unfriendly to our happy system of government. Those circumstances could not fail to be taken into view, by any the most friendly administration in England, when pressed to make concessions which it was unwilling to make. Add to these considerations, the important ones that the British ministry had become much impaired in its strength, especially in what concerned the U. S. by the death of a very eminent and distinguished statesman, and had not the power, or thought it had not, to pursue a liberal policy towards the U. S. and that its power was evidently daily diminishing.

These considerations induced us to sign the treaty, and submit it to the wisdom of our government, after obtaining the best conditions that it was possible to obtain. We were aware that, in several points, it fell short of the just claims of our country. But we were persuaded that such an arrangement was made of the whole subject as justified us in the part which we took. In the rejection or adoption of the treaty, I felt no personal interest. Having the highest confidence in the wisdom, the rectitude, and patriotism of the administration, I was satisfied that it would pursue the course which an enlightened view of the public interest, and a just sensibility to the national honor might dictate.

Our letter of January 3d was written in haste, and was deficient in many of the explanations which would otherwise have been given of the treaty. I was happy, when at Washington, to find that you were perfectly willing to receive any explanations which I might now be disposed to give of that transaction, and to allow them the weight which they might deserve. In making this communication I have indulged the freedom which belonged to it, in full confidence that it would be approved.

I cannot conclude this letter without adding my most ardent wish that the administration may succeed in concluding our affairs with every power, to the happiest result. My retirement, which had been long desired, and delayed only by the arduous and very important duties in which I was engaged had become necessary as a relief to my mind, after much fatigue, and to the interest of my family, which had been neglected and greatly injured by my absence in the public service. It is still my desire to cherish retirement. Should it, however, be our unfortunate destiny, which I most earnestly hope will not be the case, to be involved in foreign war or domestic trouble, and should my services be deemed useful, I will not hesitate, at the desire of the administration, to repair again to the standard of my country.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and esteem, your very obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, *February* 28.

American State Papers.—1. The first set of papers contains lord Howick's dispatch; the honorable David Erskine transmitting to him a copy of the treaty of amity, signed December 31, 1807, together with the notes delivered, at the time of its signature, by lords Holland and Auckland, and also transmitting the order in council of the 7th January, 1807, for preventing all commerce from the port of Brest to the Elbe.

To these papers, when communicated to the government of America, Mr. Madison returned two answers. In the first, he said, "With regard to the particular order issued against the trade of neutrals, from one port to another of the enemies of Great Britain, no fair objection can lie against it, provided it be founded on and enforced by the actual blockades, as authorized by the law of nations."

In the second letter Mr. Madison enters into a long series of objections to this order, on the ground that so extensive a line of coast could not have an actual blockade; and that it could not be founded on any supposed illegality of the trade of neutrals between these ports.

2. The next set is the communication by Mr. Erskine, of the president's message to congress, stating the adjustment of the negotiation between the commissioners of Great Britain and America, and also the correspondence between the American minister at Paris, and the French minister of marine, relative to the French decree of November 21, 1806.

3. The third set of papers contain a note from Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, to Mr. secretary Canning, dated July 14, 1807, proposing to renew the negotiation for a treaty of amity, and transmitting the treaty of the 31st December, with the president's objections to it. And in this note they require distinctly compensation for losses sustained by American citizens, and also formal and explicit arrangement on this subject should be made relative to the practice of impressment of the mariners of American vessels, or British seamen; they stated that they had been induced to sign the treaty, "on an informal understanding, as in its practical effect it would remove the vexation complained of;" but the president had instructed them to say that a formal and explicit arrangement on this subject should be made. They also pointed out the declaration made by lords Holland and Auckland, relative to the French decree, which gave a new and unexpected character to the treaty.

The treaty, with Mr. president Jefferson's observations upon it, fill twenty folio pages, but we have already given its substance.

Mr. secretary Canning applied by letter to lords Holland and Auckland, to know if they had given any, and what acquiescence to any informal understanding, "of a forbearance by British cruizers, in regard to the practice of impressment of British seamen on board American vessels;" in which these noble lords replied distinctly, that they did not pledge their government to abstain in future from impressing British seamen from American merchant vessels; but they certainly did mean to pledge the British government to make its cruizers observe the utmost caution, moderation & forbearance, in the exercise of that practice; but they never either expressed or implied; that they were to desist from taking British seamen from American merchant ships.

Mr. Canning then transmits to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, his official answer to their proposal of renewing the negotiation. This answer is dated October 22, 1807. He commences by saying that his majesty is not satisfied that the American government has taken any such effectual steps with respect to the French decree, as to do away the ground of the reservation contained in the notes of lords Holland & Auckland; and that he therefore reserves to himself the right of taking such measures of retaliation as he may think fit. But at the same time if the treaty had been ratified on the part of America, it should have received from him the fullest effect in all its stipulations.

With respect to the question of impressment, it was certainly a matter referred for discussion, separately, at some future period, more favorable to its successful termination. But he distinctly protests against the alterations made in the treaty by the president, as a practice altogether unusual in the political transactions of states, as it would lead to the most inconvenient and dangerous consequences; and he therefore concludes with saying, that "he is commanded to apprize the American commissioners, that the proposal to negociate anew, upon the basis of a treaty already solemnly concluded and signed, is a proposal wholly inadmissible; and his majesty has therefore no option, under the present circumstances of this transaction, but to acquiesce in the refusal of the president to ratify the treaty signed on the 31st Dec. 1807."

March 10.

It is rather remarkable that the accounts from Naples of the 12th ult. given in our paper of yesterday, should make no mention whatever of the Rochefort squadron, which passed Gibraltar so far back as the 26th of January, and was supposed to be destined for Sicily. It may be that it put into Toulon, to join the squadron in that port; or did it proceed direct for Egypt? From the preparations making in the Neapolitan territory for the invasion of Sicily it seems most likely to be destined to cooperate in that enterprize; but, even from the imperfect and obviously disguised facts stated by the enemy in respect to the late actions in Calabria, it is clear that the threateners are in their turn become threatened, and that, instead of attacking Sicily, they will have a sufficient employment for their troops at home, in opposing the numerous banditti, as the brave and loyal Calabrians are termed by them. It was probably with a view to encourage the unsubdued spirit of the inhabitants who may have organized another insurrection against their oppressors, that the late partial descent was made by our troops on that coast; and if so, Sicily is secure, even without the reinforcements now going out under general Spencer, while there is every probability of the enemy's squadron being fallen in with, if not by sir Richard Strachan, by lord Collingwood or admiral Thornborough, both of whom, as we have already stated, are cruizing in that direction.

The following information respecting the state of the Spanish navy has been transmitted from Falmouth. It was found in the packet, the capture of which we mentioned some days ago:

	At Cadiz,	Ferrol,	Carthagena	Total,
Ships of the line,	17	12	13	42
Frigates,	13	8	9	30
Corvettes,	6	13	1	20
Xebecs,	0	0	4	4
Bombs,	2	8	5	15
Brigs,	16	23	11	50
Packet boats,	3	1	0	4
Small vessels,	36	13	15	63
				228

We yesterday gave an official copy of general Junot's proclamation, declaratory of the abolition of the ancient government of Portugal, and of the house of Braganza having ceased to exist. We have this day given at length the decree of the same officer, in respect to the future mode of governing that unfortunate country, under the usurpation of the French tyrant. No king is for the present appointed: Junot is to act as chief governor under Bonaparte, and expressly in his name; governor's are to be appointed in the several provinces, in each of which there is also to be a military chief, for the purpose of preserving order and tranquility, which, under the prevailing system of tyranny will be found no easy task to perform; and in every respect Portugal is to be treated as a conquered country. It is highly probable that Spain will ere long share the same fate.

A report was yesterday in very general circulation, said to have found its way to this country through Holland, that all negotiation with America was at an end, and that Mr. Rose and Mr. Erskine were both on their way home. We could not trace this rumor to any correct source of authenticity, and of course consider it an premature.

It is not unworthy of observation, that Prussia and Spain were the two first powers that seceded from the general confederacy which the sovereigns of Europe were compelled to enter into, against France soon after the revolution; instead of contending for safety and independence, by boldly resisting the unexampled aggressions of France, they sought to obtain temporary tranquility by peace. They adopted the policy which Mr. Fox and his friends recommended to this country; and what is their situation? Prussia is swept from the list of independent states, and its sovereign reduced to the humiliating situation of soliciting to be enrolled as one of Bonaparte's vassal princes. Spain is occupied by a French army, and though the king is not yet formally deposed, we are convinced that many months, or perhaps weeks will not pass away before that event takes place.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.

From the scanty information which, in the present unsettled state of continental affairs we are permitted to receive, it is easy to discover the increasing influence and stability of that formidable power, which now rules the political destinies of Europe, and the complete subservience and subjugation of those kingdoms that have fallen beneath its yoke. The contingent bands of the Rhenish confederacy, composed of all the tributary princes of the once mighty Germanic empire, are preparing to follow wheresoever their haughty chief shall direct them, whether to the Euxine or the Indus; and the descendant of the great Frederic the last inheritor of the house of Brandenburg, has bowed his head in meek submission to the will of his conqueror, and consented to become a member of the league. The conscripts of France are pouring forth to join their respective armies; and their fleets and squadrons have eluded our vigilance, and escaped to their respective "rendezvous."—The Rochefort squadron by this time is probably at the end of its destination; and sir Richard Strachan has ceased to waste his time and strength in a vain and ineffectual pursuit. The Cadiz, Toulon, Carthegena, and Dutch fleets, are said to exhibit unequivocal symptons of a disposition to quit their respective stations; and the commanders of our blockading squadrons are redoubling their care and vigilance to prevent their escape, or preparing for an approaching contest. Such on a careful and impartial survey, appears to be the concise but faithful description of the state of foreign affairs, both military and naval; and we wish we could add, that a retrospect of past events, or a review of our present situation, could inspire us with any favorable presages of our future prospects.

According to the French papers, it appears that our trooops have experienced some severe reverses in Calabria. It is stated that the strong fortress of Reggio has surrendered to the French, and that 900 prisoners and 14 pieces of cannon wore the fruits of this victory. An English brig of 22 guns, after having bravely defended herself for two days, is also said to have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The emperor Napoleon has according to custom, presented prince Labanoff, the negociator, who signed the treaty of Tilsit, with a superb service of China. An envoy of Persia, Yussuf Bey, has lately quitted Paris whither he has been long on an embassy, and is returning to Themren, the residence of the king of Persia. The object of his mission has doubtless been to concert measures with the emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of invading India, and aiming a fatal blow at our celebrated empire of the east. We shall soon have an opportunity of judging how far the policy of the late governor general has been beneficial, or his conduct acceptable to the native princes of that extended empire. it is added in these accounts, that the English will soon be expelled from the Austrian states.

Letters have been received from Genoa dated the 15th ultimo, which state the arrival of a French squadron at Toulon. It is probable that it is the long sought for Rochefort squadron. It is also stated in the French papers, that Leghorn is henceforward to be united, and form a constituent part of the kingdom of Italy. Pope Pius the VII. has published a feeble and useless remonstrance on the subject which serves only to prove the abject humility of Europe's lord and master, the dispenser of crowns and kingdoms, and the arbiter of kings and princes.

FORT SCYLLA.

As the last French papers announce the determination of the French to drive the English from Fort Scylla in Calabria, the following extract from a foreign journal will interest our readers; it professes to be part of a letter from a traveller, written in November last from Sicily.

"Yesterday the weather was fine, and I made a pleasant excursion across the Straits which are here only three quarters of a league broad, to Fort Scylla in Calabria. This is the only spot which the English still retain upon the continent of Italy. This little fort lies upon a rock precipitous on all sides; and the fortifications, which cannot be reached by

bombs from the adjacent mountains, are hewn out of the solid rock. After the battle of Malta, the feeble French garrison was forced to surrender to the English merely from want of water. These have since demolished the passage to the land side, and at the same time have hewn a path which can be passed only by one or two persons at once on the side towards the sea. By means of this path, the English garrison of 240 men receive supplies of provisions and water every week from Messina.

At the foot of the fort, towards the north-east, lies the little town of Scylla, inhabited by 3000 Calabrians. The prospect which Fort Scylla enjoys, is inexpressibly beautiful. On the land side, nature has thrown her masses and forms in beautiful disorder, evidently by means of earthquake; here a delightful valley is to be seen, there naked and broken rocks. Towards the west, there is a view of the celebrated Straits, and the Scylla and Charybdis, which classical fictions have rendered so illustrious; but they are now nothing but strong currents. Beyond, is the charming island of Sicily, on which is the gigantic Ætna, with its snowy summit."

The writer afterwards says, that the whole coast of Sicily, from Messina to Augusta, and Syracuse, is fortified at all points where a ship or boat can approach.

FROM THE ALBANY CRISIS.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A little plain practical matter of fact is worth all the theorising in the world. You, and your advocates may argue till doomsday to prove that commerce is not worth protecting & that America can live and prosper without it; you may reason very plausibly in this way on paper, and after all the present forlorn condition of the nation will give a flat contradiction to your doctrines.

The reins of our government were by some means (whether fair or foul is not a point now to be discussed) placed in your hands seven years ago. At that time the nation was prosperous and happy. This fact is known to all the world; and you will not deny it. Since that period you have pursued a policy so feeble and inefficient—you have so squandered or misapplied the resources of the country—you have thrown such obstacles in the way of enterprise—you have so humbled the spirit of the nation, that America, at this moment is reduced to a situation but little superior to the most abject power in Europe. With all the requisite means within your reach, to maintain that proud situation in which the administration of your predecessors placed us—a situation the most elevated, the most commanding, the most independant in the universe—you have led us down step by step, from that high eminence, to a pitch of degradation, too low to make us apprehensive of further depression.

No one would feel disposed to deny you the gratification of philosophising and theorising, provided you would do it at your own expense. Were you alone to suffer by your idle whims and visionary schemes, the world would take but little interest in your fate. Whether you were foundered in a gun boat, or decomposed by a torpedo, would be of no possible consequence to the nation. But, Sir, you have not contented yourself with your private funds or personal risque. You have assumed a high responsibility. You have wantonly sported away the treasures, the peace, the liberties of your country, in wild and ridiculous projects. The nation has been compelled, by your misconduct, to bow down its head to receive the fools cap, and become the scorn and derision of all the rest of the globe.

JUNIUS.

FROM THE SAME.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

YOU have announced your determination to abandon the presidency. Those who are best acquainted with your inordinate love of power, and your avaricious propensities, will find other motives than those avowed in your circular for this step. You have not the courage and magnanimity, sir, to stand forth and take the consequences of your ruinous measures. Your predecessors pursued a course, wise and consistent. They set up such barriers around their country as circumstances would admit, and such as the exigencies of the times seemed to require. With much toil and difficulty they reared a little navy. They laid the foundation of a military establishment. They matured a plan of finance. They strengthened the bond of friendship with foreign powers. They encouraged industry and enterprize. They protected the rights of all. They gave to the name America, a lustre, a celebrity unparalleled.

You saw all this—and shall we doubt your judgment so much as to say, you did not admire it? Shall we doubt your judgment so much as to say, you hated the authors of it. Could it be supposed for a moment that the greatness of the philosopher sunk into the littleness of the man, it might be suspected that you for once, had been actuated by envy; and that your hatred of the workmen, was exactly proportioned to the beauty of the excellence of the workmanship. Be that as it may, you opposed and obstructed the progress of the work, by all the means in your power; and the world must draw the inference. What this inference will be may be well imagined, when it is recollected with what malignant joy you commenced & pursued the destruction of the fruits of your predecessor's labors. You swept away the barriers they had erected. Their proud and triumphant little navy has been frittered away, by your deleterious plans of economy, and its place supplied by a kind of craft, which, compared to ships of force, are as musquitoes to an eagle. You have broken up even the small military defence of the country. You have dammed up the sources of the revenue. Commerce, the main spring of industry and enterprise, the life of husbandry, the grand source of national wealth and prosperity, has been crippled by degrees, and, at length, by one desperate mandate driven from the ocean. You have managed your foreign affairs with such exquisite skill, that every nation of the earth is your enemy. Finally, you have not only stripped the country of defence and resources, but what is worse, you have sullied its glory, you have bartered away its honor. You have undermined the edifice of our independence; and now, like a coward, you flee from the tottering ruins, lest you should be overwhelmed by the fall.

JUNIUS.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Judge CHARLTON, in the Superior Court of Equity, Georgia, has issued a writ of injunction to stay *sales* upon executions, until the first day of September next—the complainant depositing with the sheriff, when required, to meet the day of sale, sufficient property, the valuation of which to be ascertained by the price at market, three months preceding the embargo act.

Bonapartean Friendship.—Captain Hillard, who arrived at Boston on Sunday se'nnight from Alicant, left there the ship Hibernia, captain Appleton, captured by the French, captain and crew turned ashore the third day after her arrival, vessel dismantled; and the brig Mercury, Bradford, of Plymouth, from Boston, likewise taken by the French, for having touched at Gibraltar, cargo disposed of by the French agent, vessel dismantled.

NASSAU, (N. P.) *April* 2.

The ship Ritenhouse, captain Loffar, of Philadelphia, from Turks Island bound there with a cargo of salt, sprung a leak in lat. 25, 39, N long 73, W. on the 16th ultimo at 1 P. M. the water kept gradually gaining upon the pumps, and at half past nine wore ship with the intention of making the first port; at midnight discovered the leak to be in the after hold, when every exertion was made to stop it, but without effect. At ten P. M. on the following day there was four feet water in the hold, the pumps constantly going; the boats were then cleared away and got out; at meridian she had eight feet water, when all the crew got into the boats, the captain and mate excepted, who remained on board until two, when finding her rapidly sinking, they quitted her for the boats, which were in tow and immediately cutting the tow rope the ship sunk; they then bore away for the nearest land, and fortunately, for a heavy sea was running, made the north end of Watling Island, on the 8th, where they landed, from whence they procured a passage where they arrived on the 30th.

GEORGE R.

Additional instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers, and to the judge of our
(L. S.) high court of admiralty, and to the judges of the courts of vice admiralty.

Given at our court of St. James's, the 26th day of November, 1807, in the 48th year of our reign.

Our will and pleasure is, that vessels belonging to any state not at war with us, laden with cargoes in any ports of the united kingdoms, and clearing out according to law, shall not be interrupted or molested in proceeding to any port in Europe (except ports specially notified to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, before our order of the 11th of November instant, or which shall hereafter be so notified) to whomsoever the goods laden on board such vessels may appear to belong: and we do further direct that vessels belonging as aforesaid, coming from any port in Europe, (except as before excepted) direct to any port of the united kingdom, with goods for importation, shall not be interrupted in the said voyages, to whomsoever the goods laden on board the said vessels may appear to belong: and in case any vessel which shall be met with and asserted by her master to be so coming, shall be detained, on suspicion of not being really destined for this kingdom, such vessel shall be brought to the most convenient port in the course of her asserted destination, and the captors are hereby required to inquire with all convenient speed into the alledged destination; and in case any vessel and goods so brought in and detained, shall be proceeded against in our high court of admiralty, or in any courts of vice admiralty, we hereby direct that the same shall be forthwith restored, upon satisfactory proof being made that the cargo was coming for importation to a port of this kingdom.

By his majesty's command,

HAWKSBURY.

The brigantine Mars, Eliphalet Chance master, which had been captured by H. M S. Redbridge, lieut. Yeates commander, and claimed in behalf of Messrs. Stiles's doctor William T. Graham, and William Hollins, jun. of Baltimore, was on Tuesday last condemned by his honor the judge of the vice admiralty court, as good and lawful prize to the captors.

An Allegory.—Two fellow travellers were pursued by a Lion, and in their eagerness to escape they hurried unperceived upon the verge of a precipice that overhung a gulf of hideous depth, and at whose bottom lay extended a Dragon with his jaws yawning horribly to devour them. They grasped hold of a tree that flourished upon this fearful spot, when lo! at its roots were seen the operations of the insidious Mole, covertly undermining the foundations of their support. But, heedless of the dangers which on every side awaited them, these inconsiderate men began quarrelling about the fruit of the tree, and whilst engaged in this silly strife the reptile at their feet succeeded in dissevering its roots—The tree fell—and the foolish travellers were entombed within the jaws of the monster beneath!

Application—These TRAVELLERS personify the American nation divided into parties. The LION is British violence driving our countrymen into the gulf of French influence, at the focus of which is seated that devourer of nations the dragon Napoleon. The TREE is the emblem of our independence, to destroy which the MOLE indicates the under ground labors of the emissaries and traitors in foreign pay.

And what else should be the FRUIT but the national welfare? the cause unfortunately of bitter dissentions between brethren who have an equal interest in its promotion and which, unless wisdom seasonably takes place of madness, will wrest from America the PRIVILEGE of quarrelling EVEN FOR THE TREE ITSELF.

Connecticut paper.

The present Pope some time ago called Bonaparte the *eldest son* of the Church; and, to prove his claim to the title, the English wits remark, he is daily *levying fines* on the estate.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, at one o'clock, will be sold, at the Coffee-House,

Samuel Dunlap's Interest, being one-fourth of the Personal Estate of *John Dunlap*, deceased.—A credit of six, nine and twelve months will be given.

Philip G. Marsfteller.

May 5. dts

EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Swisserland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367, 22,205, 30,403 } Are prizes of 10 dolls.

A few tickets and halves for sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few days.

April 14.

☞ The President and Directors of the ALEXANDRIA LIBRARY COMPANY think proper to lay before the members and their fellow citizens generally the following statement of the books at present in the Library, as exhibited to them by the Librarian.

	Vols.	D. C.	D. C.
Class 1st. Miscellaneous, folio and quarto,	94		614 25
2d. Civil History, Voyages and Travels, octavo,	337	891 00	
duodecimo,	144	193 36	
			1054 36
3d. Ecclesiastical History, Theology, &c. octavo,	76	163 25	
duodecimo,	65	69 30	
			232 55
4th. Arts and Sciences, Natural History, &c. octavo,	289	588 67	
duodecimo,	147	158 00	
			746 67
5th. Law, Politics, Political Economy, &c. octavo,	75	174 96	
duodecimo,	18	19 76	
			194 72
6th. Poetry and Plays, Belles Lettres, &c. octavo,	55	134 12	
duodecimo,	230	239 17	
			373 29
7th. Novels and Romances, &c. octavo & duodecimo,	160		157 25
8th. Livres Françoises, octavo and duodecimo,	12		13 09
9th. Appendix Supplementary and Miscellaneous,	16		18 76
Total,	1719		3404 85

The company consists at present of one hundred and forty-eight members, and they respectfully solicit the co-operation of such of their fellow citizens as may be desirous to promote an institution, the principal object of which is to disseminate useful knowledge, polite literature and science among all classes of the community. Such persons as may be inclined to become members, will please to apply to the Librarian before Monday next, that their names may be inserted in the new Catalogue which will then be put to press.

May 3. co3t

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head aches.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gouland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in

[illegible] me to give Hamilton Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Free's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle of *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mokhier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild yet powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that this life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Seafaring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy ly was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO RENT,

A *BRICK HOUSE*, on Prince-street, now occupied by *James Douglass*. For terms apply to

Mary Fletcher.

April 22. law3w

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller and Stationer, King-street, Alexandria, offers for sale, wholesale or retail,

The following BOOKS:

300	American Preceptor
100	Columbian Orator
36	Dwight's Geography
12	Eutropius
34	Joss's Tutors' Assistant
50	School Testaments
86	Webster's Selections
12	Webster's Mercantile Arithmetic
900	Murray's English Reader
1000	Introduction to Reading
15	Mair's Caesar
25	Erasmus
100	Philadelphia Latin Grammar
20	Ruddiman's Rudiments
100	Scott's Lesson's
250	Ashe's Grammar
12	Eutropius
36	Entick's Dictionary
25	Jones's Dictionary
30	Ramsay's Life of Washington
7	Guthrie's Geography, 2 vols. quarto, with a Folio Atlas
36	School Bibles
25	Family do. assorted
4	Bibles, octavo, with Cassie's Notes
12	Horace Delphini
12	Virgil do.
12	Ovid do.
12	Caesar's do.
12	Sallust's do.
12	Leunden's Greek and Latin Testament
6	Cicero Delphini
6	Juvenal do.
6	Terrence do.
12	Bowditch's Practical Navigator
92	Universal History, abridged, for the use of Schools
24	Morse's Geography, abridged
12	Goldsmith's England, abridged
12	——— Rome, abridged
10	History of America
500	Dilworth's Spelling Book
100	Webster's do.
100	Universal do.
50	Columbian do.
72	Murray's do.
10	Misses Magazine.

And a variety of Books in the different departments of Literature and Science.

FOR SALE,

A most valuable COOK,

Considered one of the best in the country, and a young, stout and hearty fellow. His price will be *five hundred dollars*. Apply at Arlington, to

William Birch.

April 26. law3w

The subscriber will Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

THE DWELLING HOUSE

On Fairfax, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. Wadsworth. The lot fronts sixty-five feet on Fairfax street, and extends back one hundred and eighteen feet to a ten feet alley.

He will Sell, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. law

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and over looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 600 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at
On every Tues
WILL B
At the Vendue Store
Water
A Variety of Dry G
Particulars of which
the bills of the day—
which are on limita
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and prices.

P. G.

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I HAVE on hand, t
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to sell for cash, or on
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December 30.

GREEN
5000 lb. best
FOR SALE BY
Jan
Feb. 13

Salt an
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March 26.

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next door, or to th
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The American A

ELEMENTS
BY LOUIS
Late Lieut. col. c
and inspector
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FOR SALE

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